



Australian Bureau of Statistics

1329.0 - Australian Wine and Grape Industry, 2010

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ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents a summary of statistics on grape and wine production and related activities collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and from other sources.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The 2010 Vineyards collection was a census of all in-scope vineyards and collected information on a wide range of wine grape varieties. This is in contrast to the 2009 vineyards collection, which was undertaken using a survey methodology and collected information on the major wine grape varieties only.

SOURCE MATERIAL

All sources cited refer to ABS publications and/or ABS data available on request.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The continuing collection of varietal data is supported by Australia's grape-growers and winemakers and the Australian government through the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation.

ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Jason Atkinson on Adelaide (08) 8237 7334.

Main Features

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

OVERVIEW

There were 1.6 million tonnes of grapes crushed in the 2009-10 financial year, a decrease of 0.1 million tonnes (7.5%) on the previous financial year. Consistent with this decline, the area of grape bearing vines fell to 152 thousand hectares and yields fell to 10.1 tonnes per hectare at 30 June 2010.

There were 1.14 billion litres of beverage wine produced in 2009-10, a decrease of 0.04 billion litres (3.4%) compared to 2008-09.

In contrast, 2009-10 exports of Australian produced wine rose 4.8% to 789 million litres as compared to the previous financial year while domestic sales of Australian wine also increased by 4.7% to 471 million litres. The 2009-10 inventory values declined by 8.3% to 1.7 billion litres from 2008-09. Imports of wine into Australia rose 3.3% to 64 million litres in 2009-10.

WINE AND GRAPE INDUSTRY - 2009-10

	Value	% change from 2008-09
Area of bearing vines (ha)	151 789	(a)na
Total winegrape production (t)	1 533 246	(a)na
Fresh grapes crushed (t) (b)	1 603 012	-7.5
Beverage wine production (million L)	1 142.3	-3.4
Beverage wine inventories (million L)	1 722.6	-8.3
Domestic sales of Australian wine (million L)	470.8	4.7
Domestic sales value of Australian wine (\$m)	2 122.6	3.4
Exports of Australian wine (million L)	788.5	4.8
Exports of Australian wine (\$m)	2 168.3	-12.5
Imports of wine (million L)	64.3	3.3
Imports of wine (\$m)	458.8	-3.1

na not available

(a) Due to changes in methodology, data presented from the Vineyards Survey, 2009-10 are not directly comparable with data for previous years (see paragraph 7 of Explanatory Notes).

(b) Grape crush data are greater than wine grape production data in the viticulture tables (see paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes).

Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (cat. no. 8504.0), ABS data available on request, Annual Wine Survey, Vineyards Survey.

About this Release

A statistical compendium of Australia's wine and grape industry containing information on: area of vines and production of grapes; wine production and grapes crushed; structure of the wine manufacturing industry; inventories of wine owned by winemakers at 30 June;

domestic wine sales; exports and imports of wine.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents final estimates from the ABS collections: Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy, 2009-10, Wine and Spirit Production, 2008-09 (Annual Wine Survey), Sales of Australian Wine by Winemakers, 2009-10 and Vineyards, 2010. Not all data from these collections are published here. Some further data are available for a charge, on application to the ABS.

2 This publication is a summary of statistics on grape and wine production and related activities collected by the ABS and from other sources. Some of the data used in this publication were obtained from various ABS collections for which publications with appropriate Explanatory Notes are already available. The bibliography contains a list of these publications.

3 The Viticulture tables replace the previous publication **Viticulture, Australia** (cat. no. 7310.0) and contain information on area of vines and production of red and white grapes for the 2010 season. The continuing collection of varietal data is supported by Australia's grape-growers and winemakers and the Australian government through the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation.

4 Differences exist between the grape production intended for winemaking reported by grape growers in the viticulture collection and the quantity of fresh grapes crushed by winemakers reported in the Wine and Spirit Production Collection. Differences in the collection methodologies, as outlined below, mean some difference should always be apparent between the series.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF VITICULTURE SURVEY

5 Viticultural statistics relate to the year in which the harvest occur.

6 Prior to the 1999 collection, an exercise was undertaken to increase the number of known growers included in the collection. The improved coverage, of over 1,000 growers, means that the data presented for 1999 and later years are not directly comparable with data for previous years.

7 In contrast to previous years, 2009 Vineyards collection was undertaken using a survey methodology and collected information on the major wine grape varieties only. The scope of the 2009 Vineyards collection was agricultural businesses recorded on the ABS Business Register (ABSBR) above a minimum size cut-off. The ABSBR is based on the Australian Business Register (ABR) which is administered and maintained by the Australian Tax Office (ATO). This business based frame replaces the land based frame previously used for the

Vineyards collection. The methodological changes mean that the data presented for 2009 are not directly comparable with previous years.

8 The 2010 Vineyards collection reverted to a census of all in-scope vineyards using the ABSBR as the frame.

9 Tasmanian data are collected in partnership with the **Department of Primary Industries and Water**. The scope of the collected data is the same as for other states.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF WINE SURVEYS

10 Winemakers who crush 50 tonnes or more of grapes are included in the Wine and Spirit Production collection. Wine production data are collected from these winemakers on a winery (location) basis to allow for state and regional data output. The grapes crushed by these wineries includes grapes owned by others and crushed on a commission or contract basis, often for wine producers who do not have their own crushing facilities.

11 Winemakers who crush more than 400 tonnes of grapes are included in the Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy collection. These details on inventories of Australian beverage wine by wine type are collected at 30 June.

12 Winemakers with sales of 250,000 litres or more in either of the previous two years are included in the Sales of Australian Wine by Winemakers collection. All sales data are collected on an Australia-wide basis only and state figures are therefore not available.

13 Wine surveys are intended to identify and collect as much relevant activity as possible. The coverage limitations described in paragraphs 10 to 12 result in the exclusion of a small amount of activity relating to wineries believed to fall below the coverage limitations when surveyed. The total amount of activity excluded is believed to be between 2% and 5%.

14 All inventories data are collected on an Australia-wide basis only and state figures are therefore not available. Inventories data collected from 1996 include all Australian-produced wines owned by these winemakers and held anywhere in Australia. In years previous to 1996, inventories included only those Australian-produced wines held by winemakers on any of their own premises, regardless of ownership. This change in the measurement of inventories means that data for 1996 and later are not directly comparable with earlier years.

15 It is possible that inventories data may vary slightly each year as new wineries, with either large or small inventories, come into the scope of the collection. In particular, the published (i.e. closing) inventories figures for any one year may not equate with the opening inventories for the following year.

16 The wine content of products consisting of a mixture of wine and fruit juice, commonly known as 'coolers', is included in the appropriate wine category of the wine from which it is made, which is generally table wine.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

17 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**.

ABS PUBLICATIONS

18 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead. The ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

Bibliography

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS PUBLICATIONS

International Merchandise Trade, Australia, cat. no. 5422.0.

Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers, cat. no. 8504.0.

Vineyards Estimates, Australia, cat. no. 1329.0.55.002

ABS COLLECTIONS AND DATABASES

International Trade database.

Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy

Sales of Australian Wine by Winemakers.

Vineyards

Wine and Spirit Production

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Beverage wine

Table, sparkling and fortified wine produced for direct consumption and not for distillation.

Brandy

The spirit obtained by the distillation of wine in such a manner as to ensure that the spirit

possesses the taste, aroma and other characteristics generally attributed to brandy, in accordance with the requirements set out in the Schedule to this Standard.

De-alcoholised wine

Normally fermented wine in which the alcohol has been removed and which retains all other components.

Distillation wine

Wine used for the purpose of distillation into grape spirit.

Domestic sales

All sales of Australian produced wine by winemakers within the scope of the **Sales of Australian Wine by Winemakers** survey, whether they be wholesale or retail sales, or bulk sales to other wineries outside of the scope of the survey. Excluded are inter-winery sales, sales where the wine will be exported, sales to other winemakers with on-site crushing facilities, sales for ship and aircraft stores, sales of imported wine and the volume of imported wine blended with Australian wine sold domestically.

Exports

Exports of wine to overseas ports including sales made by exporters and wine producers.

Feints and low wine

Parts of the distillate which are not useable.

Fortified wine

Wine to which grape spirit has been added, thereby adding alcoholic strength and precluding further fermentation. Fortified wine must contain at least 150 millilitres/litre and not more than 200 millilitres/litre of ethanol at 20° Centigrade.

Grafted/grafting

The connection of two pieces of living plant tissue, so that they unite and grow as one plant.

Grape spirit

Alcohol spirit of vinous origin used in fortification or as a base for grape flavoured spirits. The spirit is obtained from the distillation of wine, by-products of winemaking or the fermented liquor of a mash of dried grapes and contains methanol in a proportion not exceeding 3 grams per litre at 20° Centigrade of the ethanol content.

Imports cleared for home consumption

Imported goods brought into the country for consumption or further processing, but excluding goods imported with the reasonable expectation of re-export within a limited time.

Intended planting

The area of vines, reported on the ABS Vineyards collection form, grape growers intend to plant or graft after the current harvest, but before the next harvest.

Low alcohol wine

Wine in which the alcohol content has been deliberately reduced or wine which has been produced with a lower alcohol level using either dilution or partial fermentation.

Marc

The residue of grape skins and seeds after the juice has been extracted.

Sparkling wine

The product of complete or partial fermentation of wine with contained sugars that has become surcharged with carbon dioxide.

Table and other grapes

This category refers to grape production that is not used for either winemaking or drying.

Unfermented grape juice

A sweet, clear, non-alcoholic liquid. Winemakers use the term to refer to must which has undergone clarification and stabilisation.

Unfortified wine

Table or sparkling wine which must contain at least 80 millilitres/litre of ethanol at 20° Centigrade. Unfortified wines rely solely on fermentation for their alcoholic strength.

Winemaker

An individual business or groups of businesses under common ownership involved in the production of wine.

Winery

Individual locations having facilities to crush grapes and produce wine.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

\$b	billion (thousand million) dollars
\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia
cat. no.	Catalogue number
ha	hectare
L	litre
L al	litres of alcohol
NSW	New South Wales

NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
t	tonne
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

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